The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,798.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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" including postage..... " 33 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 18th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will be future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain G. Herbert, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th November, leaving Managon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

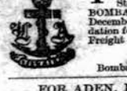
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Cargo will be allowed on any pleas of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th November 1870.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

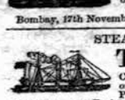


THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 15th December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, AND JEDDAH.



THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 29th December. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

STEAM TO SYDNEY.

THE S. S. RANGOON, (1776 tons and 400 H.P.) E. J. Bakes, Commander, will be despatched to Sydney, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, sailing at Point de Galle, King George's Sound, and Melbourne. For Freight or Passage apply to

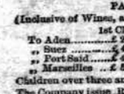
T. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

[via SUEZ CANAL.]

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRADSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Passage.—The Company has made to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate of freight to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 75	£ 15	£ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 9
" Port Said	£ 24	£ 12	£ 8
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Cascco, 2,079 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th December next.

FOR GENOA,

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, LEGHORN, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£10	£4	Including Wines.
" Suez	26	12	5	
" Port Said	28	13	6	
" Alexandria	30	25	9-10	
" Messina	45	32	12	
" Naples	47	33	13	
" Leghorn	50	34	14	
" Genoa	50	34	14	
" Marseilles with transhipment as at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named Mediterranean Ports, and to continue it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent on the cost of Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents to Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly mail Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
" VENICE	" 128	" 88	" PARIS	" 206	" 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	1 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
1 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LAND & HOUSES AT BANDORA AND BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from the trustees appointed by the Heirs of the late Mr. Byramjee Framjee, subject to public auction at their rooms, 3rd Marine Street, the 9 valuable properties situated in Bandora and Bombay.

N.B.—Full particulars appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 18th, and "Star of India" of the 17th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1870.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable neat Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horse and Harness, being the property of J. A. Rose, Esq., at his residence, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 28th day of November 1870, at 12 o'clock noon exactly Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will submit to Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable neat Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, hanging Argand Lamp, Piano, Carriage, Horse and Harness, &c., &c., being the property of the above-named Gentleman.

Further particulars will be given her-after. The property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1870.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at his Room in Meadow Street, the property of a Gentleman 1 ft the Presidency consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, a large brass four-post double bedstead with mattress curtain complete, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, Lamps, a case of Plated Spoons and Forks complete for 12 persons, an Iron Treasury Chest, a case of Fishing Tackles, double and single Barrel Guns, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of sundries.

ALSO,

The property of an Officer proceeded to England, consisting a case of Military Uniform, such as Full Dress Tunic, Shell Jacket, Mess Waist Coat, Sword and Belt, Sash Helmet, and a Air Tight Uniform Case.

ALSO,

By Order of the Committee of Adjustment.

Sundry Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Captain James Brant of H. M.'s 17th Regiment N. I. consisting a Revolver, few Plated Spoons and Forks, Portmanteau, leather Dressing Bags, Wearing Apparels and Sundries, &c.

LANDED PROPERTY ON SEA BRIDGE FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 4th Proxmo, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land together with a Dwelling-house situated at the Chimbye Packaddy in the District of Bandora, on the north side of the Church Saint Andrew, mortgaged to the late J. Valladares, since deceased. The property belonging to Pascol Dhurmaye alias Sittoh Mortgagor.

Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale or the information may be obtained at the premises from the above Mortgagee.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 19th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS

COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, already advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December next, the following EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION will be proposed:—

1. "That all the Books and Accounts and Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company or the Liquidators thereof be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co."

W. G. HALL,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GOODS, COTTON, GRAIN, AND OTHER RATES AND THROUGH BOOKING WITH OTHER RAILWAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that REVISED RATES for the carriage of COTTON by this Railway to Bombay; SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for the conveyance of GRAIN and for worn kinds of SEEDS between certain Stations and Bombay; Special Reduced Rates for the conveyance of Sugar between Jubbulpore and Nagpur and certain other Stations; Special Reduced Rates for the conveyance of Piece Goods and Wines and Spirits bottled—Grain, some kinds of Seeds, Sugar, &c., between certain Stations on this Railway, and the Stations on the East Indian, the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, and the Oude and Rohilcund Railways are now in force.

A new issue of the information as to RATES and FARES; GOODS CLASSIFICATION; and the arrangements for THROUGH BOOKING with other Railways is NOW READY, and may be had an application at the various Stations on the Railways or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per EVENING STAR, Watson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF their BOATS for their Cargo without delay; otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Watson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Watson.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HORMUSJEE

BOMANJEE BILLIA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE RANA, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Pallow Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on or towards the east by the Pallow Road, otherwise called Girgaum Road, on or towards the west by the property of the late Janardhun Ramchundra, on or towards the north by the house belonging to the estate of the late Janardjee Ramjee Ironsee, and on or towards the south by the house of Hormusjee Eduljee Limingwalla, and which said ground contains by admeasurement 88 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is entered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 127, and which said hou sand premises were lately occupied in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 73, and are now entered under No. 71.

All persons having any claim or demand upon or against the said hereditaments and premises, either by way of purchase, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me in writing, in my office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed on the expiration of that period, without regard to any such claim there may be.—Dated this 18th day of November 1870.

SHAMRAO PANDOORANG,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

Now ready, half-bound, quarto, fifty-eight plates, £3 10s.,

ILLUSTRATIONS of ANCIENT BUILDINGS in Kashmir, Prepared at the India Museum, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, from Photographs, Plans, and Drawings taken by order of the Government of India, by Henry Hardy Cole, Lieutenant, R.E., Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, North-West Provinces.

Wm. H. Allen & Co., Publishers to the India-office, 13, Waterloo Place, S. W.

Agents in India: THACKER, SPINK, & Co., Calcutta.
THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.
HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

The illustrations in this work have been produced in Carbon from the original negatives, and are therefore permanent.

BOMBAY METAL MART.

We beg to intimate that we have REMOVED our SHEERYARD from BORUPSUNWO to GARNAC BUNDER, near the Custom House. We have also OPENED a STORE-ROOM on the GROUND-FLOOR of our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle, where we have on view, and for sale, Portable and Fixed Engines, Pumps, and all kinds of Plant and Tools for Contractors, &c.

All Communications in future should be address d to our Fort Office.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1 70.

NOTICES.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH of St. THOMAS will be OPENED for DIVINE SERVICE on SUNDAY next the 20th instant.

C. T. WILSON,
Senior Presidency Chaplain.

The Cathedral Vestry, 17th November 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR, for a period of ONE YEAR, from the 1st of January, 1871, will be received up to the 30th instant. The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY,

Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK,

Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-14 (Rupee One and Annas Fourteen) per SHARE, will be PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 13, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates should be delivered up on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, for which a Receipt will be given, and which Receipt should be delivered up when applying for Payment.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the Payment of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Distribution of Assets, since the commencement of the Liquidation, are requested to apply for same at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidators may be advised.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th November 1870.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the First Sessions of 1870 of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Persons within the Island of Bombay, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 31st day of October 1870, and in the thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

W. F. HUNTER, Sheriff.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: If to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its agencies, a commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be cha ged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jamee fund in the Banking Business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-12-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 67 Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSES with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Factory, at the following rates, free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded on by Agent.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12 per lb. in packets of 6 lbs. each			
Pekoe	" 1-8	"	"	4½ "
Pekoe Souchong	" 1-4	"	"	4 "
Imperial Mixture	" 1-4	"	"	4 "

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of packing. Smaller quantities can be obtained from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager,
Holta Plantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Byculla Oil—best refined.		
900 Scales, 2 to 18 feet long	55 as. per foot.	
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	125	each.
Do. 600 lbs.	100	"
American Union Scales	30	"
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	15	"
Do.	10	"
Post-office Scales, 1 oz.	10	"
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	6	per doz.
Do. Oysters,	6	"
Condensed Milk	12	"

KEROSINE OIL-STREET LAMPS.—The

undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lamps.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

NEWSPAPERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN consequence of the CLOSING of the MARSEILLES ROUTE, Messrs. THACKER, VINING, and Co. have received an intimation from their London Agents that until the termination of existing Subscriptions, they will forward the more important Papers via BRINDISI. These include:

HOME NEWS.	THE MAIL.
OVERLAND MAIL.	TIMES.
PALL MALL BUDGET.	DAILY NEWS.
PALL MALL GAZETTE.	STANDARD.
DAILY TELEGRAPH.	

All others will be sent via SOUTHAMPTON. Subscribers to other Papers than those mentioned above will thus have received none by to-day's Mail.

12th November 1870.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AROLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, ¾ plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, beg to inform the public that the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is favorably well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table, attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care will be taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Propriet

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Shares and Government Securities dull, declining, and drooping.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	rs. a.		
100,00-	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
12,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,00	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	590
10,000	500	10%	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	160
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,00	200	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I.M. & China	250
20,000	375	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370 nl.
4,0-0	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
57,600	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	119
17,000	100	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	500	all	12½ p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,400
100	9,500	all	2	Bombay	3,000
200	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	950
60	150	150	25	Broach Mills	190
800	150	50	25	Do. New	160
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,050
1,200	2,000	all	15 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,675
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	2,050
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,030
6,000	5,000	2,500	...	Royal	7,200

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,560
8,000	150	all		Fraze Land & Pier Co. Ld	185
1,750	2,500	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	960
4,000	1,000	1,0	Nil	Port Canning	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	19	3	p.c. G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£2	19	3	do. Do. New £20 shares	118
...	£ 4	13	3	do. Do.	
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	10	6	do. Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250	p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,340
200	2,000	1,100	100	p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	680
350	5,000	350	50	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	280
150	12,000	11,000	2,000	do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	all	250	p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,100
200	500	all	200	do.	Do. New	225
500	1,880	all	800	do.	Colaba Press Co.	2,500
350	2,000	all	...		East India Press Co.	2,500
150	1,500	all	100*		Fort Press Co.	2,300
300	1,000	1,800			Framji Cowasji Press	965
200	4,000	all	Nil.		Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
200	5,000	1,500	150		Imperial Press Co.	1,225
5,000	1,000	4,000	120	p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35	p.	Motus. Press & G. Co.	375
300	1,500	all	150		Printers' Wafer Press	2,400
225	1,000	750	75	p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150	p.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...			Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75	p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
4,000	50	all	8	pc.	Mechanics' Bldg. Co.
500	1,000	30	21	p.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company
2,000	500	all	25	p.	Treasurer & Co.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
...	500	70	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay
...	45	19		Do. China
...	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
...	...	...		East India Bank's
...	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
...	200	68	May '67	Royal Bank

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.
...	1,500	1,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.
...	5,000	4,750	...	Bombay Sh. ...

65			
10			
35			

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 ½
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾d.
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113¼
Five per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

8 vereign cash	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold (18 carats fine)	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18.

Bulkley, Lieutenant, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., on leave, from Sholapore.

Jacob, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Whyburn, Captain, Bengal Unattached, on promotion, from Kussowlie.

Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

Williamson, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty from —

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 18.

Semple, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.

James, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, to Sholapore.

Wilder, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Barlow, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, to Sholapore.

Meagan, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Sholapore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—19TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	per ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Slates Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wrought Slates	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Shipments to Continent	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Freight	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		2½ annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Evening Star	Watson	Liverpool, July 15.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Inkerman, Kirk, to Moulmein.

Ship Copenhagen, Cowie, to Coconada.

Ship Seaforth, Turley, to Akyab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Ecuen, to China, &c.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Malabar Coast and Goa.

Ship Barham, to Singapore.

THE HOOGHLY.

Nov. DEPARTURES.

14	Orissa	...	...
	Tantallon Castle	...	...
	Hooghly	...	...
	Birmingham	...	...
	Hydaree	...	...
	Aphrodite	...	...

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Hawarden Castle, 135 casks ale, Merwanjee & Co.; 5 cases capsicums, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

Fluellin, 8 cases footwear, Volkart Brothers; 12 cases brandy, S. Merwanjee & Co.; 4 cases umbrellas, 24 cases window glasses, 1 cask hardware, Abdool Ally Jeerakhan.

Mich: 1 Angelo, 8 casks glassware, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 12 casks medicine and surgical instruments, Mhadow Gundroba; 135 casks pale ale and 10 bales canvas, Merwanjee & Co.; 1 case marble monuments, Grindlay, Groom & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

North Tyne (s), 2 cases copper cylinders and 18 casks clay, The Oriental S. & W. Company.

Hawarden Castle, 1 ... brass padlocks and 2 cases gilt purses, &c., T. F. Punnett.

Signe (s), 32 cases brandy, N. V. Cerrance & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ferdinand Merie, 40 cases brandy, Blackwell & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Baroda (s), 1 case satin and 1 case gold braid, G. Sigg & Co.; 15 cases ivory, Cullabhoy Shivejee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Parana, 16 cwts buffalo horns, and 150 pieces E. teeth, Hassonbhai; 10 cases peacock feathers, 5 bales goat skins, and 2 bales sheep skins, Goolamhusson Nanjee; 215 pieces E. teeth, Bhawanjee Vullubhoy.

Sumatra (s), 152 pieces E. teeth, Khakeebhoy Nanjee.

Baroda (s), 4 bales cow hides, Volkart Brothers & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gitana, 10 bales cotton, Valljee Govindjee; 50 bales cotton, Bhowroo Bhugatjee; 250 bags common bones, Edward Bates & Co.; 47 bales cotton, Balabhoy Yajbhooken.

Victoria Cross (s) 5 bales cotton, Bell, Ventz and Laeius; 153 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 63 bales cotton, Hormusjee Eduljee.

Punjab, 105 bales cotton, Hormusjee Eduljee; 165 bales cotton, Rujoobhoy Dayabhoy; 80 bales cotton, Choonilall Lowjee; 62 bales cotton, Heerachund Cooperchund.

Ellen Bates, 109 bales cotton, Jottaram Nanchund; 1 bale cotton, Bagcomath Maderjee.

Baroda (s), 100 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.

The Foundling, 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Petamber.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 2 boxes silk, Hajee Nurza Shuffee Mishkee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emen (s), 5 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 33 chests Malwa opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu (s), 13 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 20th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

The following Telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 19th October 1870, viz.—

"Owing to apprehended interruption of Mail route through France, Indian Mails will now go by Germany and Brindisi, instead of by Marseilles. Collect on Letters and Newspapers, Brindisi rates; and on Books—one penny per 4 ounces more than by Marseilles. Please give instruction."

Under the arrangement described above, the Marseilles route, as well as the present route, via Brindisi and France, will be regarded as entirely superseded by the new Brindisi and Germany route. The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence sent by this new route to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 10, pie 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—2 annas per ½ ounce more than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

This Postal Notice does not in the least affect the rules and regulations published in this Office Notification, dated 19th August last, relative to the transmission of Correspondence for certain Foreign Countries of Europe via Italy.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursdays, November 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on November 24 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on November 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on Novembe, 28; December 12, 26.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer will be closed on Thursdays, November 24, and December 22 (Packet will be closed on November 24 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kusara, Ferutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chali gaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only	7-30 A.M.		(5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.		(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for General, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Rhed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.		(5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

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J. Cameron, Esq.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.
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Ven Archdeacon Leigh Lyr.
Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd.
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T. F. Punnett, Esq.
Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Secretary.
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Rev. C. T. Wilson.

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board:—Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona; Pensioners' School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McDONALD—November 18th, at Byculla, the wife of Jame McDonald, Esq., Head Master, Scottish High School, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

WITHER—October 27th, at Bangalore, the widow of the late Assistant Surgeon Francis Orde Bigg Wither, of a daughter.

DU PAL—November 12th, at the Lo..., the wife of S. S. Dupal, Esq., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

MACGEORGE—November 2nd, at Kamptee, Central Provinces, the wife of G. W. Macgeorge, Esq., D. P. W., of a son.

DEATHS.

HILDER—November 4th, at Lucknow, Ida Annette, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hilder, aged 1 year 4 months and 14 days.

LOCH—November 14th, at Cawnpore, Helen Mary, the infan daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Loch aged 16 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

THE Municipal Commissioner has informed us that he is under the fatal necessity of being unpopular. It is a disability we all have to incur at some time, and we must bear it as well as we may. For example, it will not be popular to denounce the vote of £1,000 for primary education as an act at once inexpedient and improper. Like Mr. Grant, we are in favour of extending education among the people of India as much as possible, especially primary education, which we have often advocated in these columns. There are plenty of people who will support what is called high education. It is far more showy; it involves tumashas wherein Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, a Syndicate, Fellows go in grand procession; it bears visible fruit in enlightened graduates; it mialsters to the vanities as well as to the utilities. But primary education, by which we understand the teaching of the poor, instead of grand assemblies and liste of distinguished students, furnishes mere tables of statistics, and, save in that form, makes little show or noise in the world. Nevertheless primary education is at least as important as its more *voyante* sister, and when carried out on an extensive scale will produce a larger aggregate of obscure good; will relieve the tyot, in some measure from his tormentors, the village birds of prey in human shape, by enabling him to count and to read. Therefore we are friendly to primary education, and would cheerfully pay taxes to promote it, if that were the needful form.

But we strongly object to the appropriation of any part of the Municipal Fund to the primary schools of Bombay. In its present state, and in its present financial condition, it is not the duty of the Municipality to subsidize schools. In order to carry on the most elementary business of the Municipality the Municipal Commissioner insists on spending Thirty-five lakhs, and refuses obstinately to cut down his estimates to less immoderate proportions. Yet even with this formidable, this prodigal expenditure, the Health Officer declares that he cannot adequately do his work on the sum allotted; while in the future, near or remote, there is imminent a vast outlay for Water Supply and Drainage, and with them, unless the cost of administration be reasonably reduced, fresh taxes either on real property or the food of the people. The town groans under the pressure of the present and shudders at the prospects of the future; for there are no signs that the Municipal Commissioner will abate his exigencies, and the Bench is powerless to control him. It is under these circumstances that the Bench has voted a £1,000 towards primary education, a vote that, if ever, ought not to have been passed until the budget had been cut down to reasonable dimensions.

Mr. Peile, from his point of view, is, of course, quite right in obtaining all the money he can for his department. But his speech shows that, whatever may be his zeal for education, he has no fair conception of our financial condition. The argument that because the Bench sought power to vote a sum for education, therefore it was bound to vote the sum under all or any circumstances is a perfect *non sequitur*. The Municipal Commissioner said the Bench would scarcely "stultify" itself by refusing the grant; but how a man or body of men becomes stultified by exercising discretion we are not educated sufficiently in the new school of politics and finance to comprehend. Governments have power to borrow, but they do not stultify themselves when they refuse to borrow; oftener by far when they do borrow. The stultification argument is only calculated to impose on weak minds, and probably to them it was addressed. Mr. Peile says that the Municipality, when it knew no better, illegally voted Rs. 10,000; that schools were opened on the strength of that proposed improper application of money; that the deficiency caused by its loss has been made up out of the surplus of the Mofussil School Funds—one wrong being rectified by another—and that as the Mofussil Funds can no longer be diverted the Municipal Funds must be tapped to make good the deficiency. He then asks how long will the Municipality of Bombay continue to take alms from the small towns of the Concan and Deccan? The answer is that the Municipality takes no money, has taken no money from these small towns. The Municipality has no schools to begin with. Next, it was not at the request of the Municipality that Mr. Peile diverted Mofussil Funds into schools in our town. The Municipality had nothing to do with it, and even if it were the duty of the Municipality to make education grants, the argument we have stated furnishes not a shadow of a ground for doing so. Then observe the use made of our "vast revenue." Because the Municipal Commissioner has managed to pile up great liabilities on the people of this town, and to raise a "vast revenue," therefore the Director of Public Instruction is entitled to a share. He says—You have thirty Lakhs, you are rich, therefore you cannot say you cannot afford it! So that the enormity of the taxation, now a general subject of complaint, a general source of discontent, is actually put forward as a reason for an increase of expenditure, for expenditure on a subject altogether beyond the province of that enormously wealthy body, the Bombay Municipality! It is precisely because we cannot afford it that we ought not to afford it; but that view of duty is doomed to be as unpopular as it is unacceptable to the power that is. The only orthodox idea of duty, as we have often pointed out, is to levy a "vast revenue," supplemented now and again by loans, and to riot in a magnificent expenditure.

As we have already said we do not object to primary education, on the contrary we support it. But the support of education is not the proper business of struggling and tax-ridden town like this. The work is clearly the business of Government, and if Government thinks these schools ought to be subsidized, instead of poaching on the Municipal Fund, it ought to levy a separate rate. We should pay such a rate with a feeling which would be absolute cheerfulness, compared with that we experience at present in paying municipal taxes direct and indirect. Now we see Rs. 10,000 abstracted from a Fund—the proceeds of oppressive taxation—in deference, we must say, more to a popular cry, than to the dictates of sound expediency. The money was not refused, because "it is so illiberal, you know, to oppose education." Honour to the few men who dared the odium, and stood up for justice to the taxpayers and a frugal administration.

Our readers will be glad to see that a Bombay horse, Mr. Field's Zilzilla, won the Sonepore Derby. We may add that The Earl, pricked in the operation of shoeing, was unable to go to the post.

CAPTAIN S. S. DALMAHOY, of the 7th Regiment N.I., and Ensign E. A. Wetherall, of the 22nd Regiment N.I., have successfully passed in Hindustani according to the higher standard.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARY AND HONORARY ENSIGN J. JACKSON, of the Quartermaster General's Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN GLEIG, shortly expected from England by the s. s. Brazilian, has been appointed Inspecting Postmaster of Kutch and Kattywar provinces. Mr. D. M. Lalcaca was offered the place, but he declined it. He has now been nominated Inspecting Postmaster of North Canara.

WE regret to learn that Captain Bartlet, Royal Artillery, has died of cholera on the first march from Mhow to Nusseerabad.

BRIGADIER GENERAL POTT has arrived in Allahabad on return from furlough. The "Pioneer" hears that his expectation of a divisional command is likely to be satisfied.

THE Maharajah of Travancore has, according to the "Cochin Argus," made up his mind to pay a visit to England during next year.

THE little daughters of the late Rajah of Kuppoorthulla have arrived in England and are being carefully educated in Devonshire.

OUR venerable correspondent Ramdass sends us "son Hurridass's" latest:—

"Why can Bramin never see straight?
C'os he always got caste in his eye."

MR. TALBOYS WHEELER has left Rangoon on a trip to Mandalay and Bhamo to judge for himself of the actual progress being made in Upper Burmah.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. A. TAYLOR, D. A. C. G., of the Dinapore division, has made over his charge to Major Mylne, preparatory to going home on sick leave.

THE number of candidates for the next Entrance Examination in the Calcutta University is 1,976, and that of candidates for the First Arts Examination is 540.

CAPTAIN DUCAT, of the Bengal Army, died, we are sorry to learn, at the Hope Hall Hotel, Bombay, on the 16th instant. His remains were interred in the Sewree cemetery, with military honors.

THE Trustees of the Indian Museum at Calcutta have been authorized by the Government of India to purchase the whole of the collection of Indian shells formed by the late Mr. Benson, at a cost of about Rs. 1,500.

WE see it is proposed that Scotchmen in Poona should hold St. Andrew's Day in the customary manner on the 30th inst. Lieut. Mackie, 2nd Queen's, Ghorpooree, receives the names of gentlemen desirous of joining.

THE illness of Yakoob Khan seems to have been fatal to his cause, and the latest intelligence from Cabul is most satisfactory. The Ameer's fortunes, says the "Pioneer," are looking brighter, and news may be expected at any time that Yakoob Khan has been captured or driven across the Cabul borders towards Meshed.

ACCORDING to the "Hindu Patriot," the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has nominated Mr. Wordie, of the firm of Jardine, Skinner, and Co., to the vacant seat in his Council. "Mr. Wordie has a knowledge of the landed tenures of Bengal, and will, we have no doubt, prove highly useful when the Cess Bill comes on for discussion."

THE "Madras Times" says it is the intention of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of Madras to proceed to Kamptee on a tour of inspection in the early part of January next, and that the authorities at Kamptee were telegraphed to on the subject on Saturday last. It is further reported that His Excellency also purposes visiting Masulipatam and the adjacent ports.

PARIS and the Punjab are far enough apart, yet, as the "Pioneer" tells us, the war is playing sad havoc with the once thriving mart of Umritsir. Its thousand looms are idle, for fashionable Paris which delighted to array itself in Indian shawls, is no more. The large and lately thriving colony of Cashmerees is in penury, and it may soon be a question of starvation or flight. But then—where fly to?

THE Railway Volunteer Corps in Bengal, young as they are, seem already to stand in need of reorganisation. A Calcutta contemporary advocates the appointment of a military officer to the chief command, and hopes the Governor General will order an enquiry to be made to ascertain what is necessary towards placing the corps on a proper footing. It seems there is a difficulty in getting the Volunteers to turn out.

AFTER being virtually closed to peaceful travellers for many years, the Khyber Pass is again (says the "Pioneer") the main road from Jellalabad to Peshawur, and single merchants, equally with rich caravans, pass unmolested, paying no more than they would have had to do in following the circuitous route through the Upper Mohmund country. The Ameer has evidently, therefore, chosen a good guardian for the Khyber, and the hill-men have forgotten their threats of three months ago.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, delayed probably by certain mountain battery trials on his march from Simla, has taken the direct road from Chukrata to Deyrah, where he was expected on the 14th. This change of route deprives Landour and Roorkee of the honour of a visit, for the present at least. Last Tuesday His Excellency left Deyrah via Seharunpore for Meerut. It is said that a few mules went over the khuds on the march from Simla.

THE following queer definition of matiral bearing is reported by the "Delhi Gazette" as having been given by a constable at Jubbulpoor not long since:—

Magistrate to Constable—What leads you to suppose that these men are deserters?

Constable—Their martial bearing.

Magistrate—What do you mean by their martial bearing?

Constable—They were very free with their money, were drunk, swore a great deal, and wanted to fight.

Magistrate—Is that your definition of martial bearing?

Constable—Yes, sir.

COLONEL F. R. POLLOCK, C. S. I., leaves for England on two years' furlough in March next, after continuous service of 25 years—a holiday well earned. Of this period some four or five years have been passed as Commissioner of Peshawur. The "Pioneer" remarks—"Without expressing invariable approval of our frontier policy—for which, indeed, we may suppose that Colonel Pollock is not wholly responsible—it must be said that our relations with the border tribes, so delicate and difficult of control, are on a vastly better footing than they were; and although our tactics have not always found favour with the 'outraged British lion' party, and satisfied those who would rush into a costly and inglorious expedition on the lightest pretext, they have secured us comparative peace, and brought many of our once most troublesome neighbours into tolerable subjection, on easy terms. That Mr. Macnabb will officiate during Colonel Pollock's absence we regard as a foregone conclusion—at any rate, it ought to be."

DOCTORS differ. Whilst nearly every jail and police report in India attributes the increase in the number of prisoners during last year to the scarcity, Dr. Donelly, the Inspector-General of Prisons in Burmah, attributes the large increase shown also in that country to the prosperity of the people. He says that dacoits have long been looked upon by the Burmese as a species of Robin Hoods, who only robbed for the love of the thing, and for the sake of adventure, and were not therefore interfered with by the people; but when the people had got sufficiently prosperous to lay up a store of worldly goods, they objected even to the spirit of adventure which deprived them of their savings, and therefore lent all the assistance in their power to the police in hunting out the robbers. This theory, the "Englishman" remarks, is hardly borne out by the figures given in the annual police report, which show that there has been a large decrease in the number of dacoities in all the three divisions of Pegu, Tenasserim, and Arracan, and that the increase has been principally confined to petty thefts.

THE "WAHABEE" CASE.

A TELEGRAM despatched from Calcutta on Thursday informs us that the *cause célèbre* of Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan, in which Mr. Chisholm Anstey was so long engaged, has again come before the High Court. The appeal court directed on that day that the case should proceed yesterday (Friday), notwithstanding an objection raised by Mr. Graham, the Advocate General of Bengal, that an appeal did not lie.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 17TH NOV., 6 P.M.

Mr. Grant Duff has made a speech at Elgin on general topics, in concluding which he said that he would willingly say much of India, which on the whole would be satisfactory.

Mr. Motley, the American Minister at the Court of Saint James, has been recalled. Mr. Moran has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires.

A sortie from Belfort has been repulsed. The French loss was 200 killed and wounded.

There has been a panic to-day on the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, 18TH NOV., 2-20 A.M.

Austria has replied to Prince Gortschakoff's circular identically with Earl Granville's despatch. Turkey has also replied energetically.

The Germans north of Orleans have effected a further retrograde movement.

The Duke of Aosta has been elected King of Spain by 191 against 120 votes. Madrid is agitated, but no disorder has taken place.

LONDON, 17TH NOV., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was flat and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 6s. 9/16d.

Consols 92½.

The Bank of England Returns show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes £12,625,000, inc. £250,000.
Bills discounted £16,000,000, dec. £125,000.
Cash .....£22,125,000, inc. £125,000.
The Lena has arrived from Bombay.

TERRITORIAL EXCHANGE.

AN exchange, the "Pioneer" hears, is to be made between the Government of Madras and the Maharajah of Mysore, the former renouncing all rights in or to the city and taluq of Seringapatam, in return for the cession of the town and taluq of Bangalore. By this arrangement, if made, Government would acquire the best sanitarium in India, and the Mysoreans will get back their ancient—albeit dirty—capital.

PASSENGERS BY THE JUMNA.

THE following is the list of officers who proceeded to England by H. M. Indian troopship Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on Thursday:—

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Oldershaw, 6-5 R.A.
Major A. W. Cameron, 92nd Highlanders.
Paymaster F. F. Fereday, 83rd Foot.
Paymaster R. B. Mitchell, 108th Foot, and child.
Captain C. Spurgeon, 86th Foot.
Assistant Surgeon C. A. Maunsell, R.H.A.
Lieut. C. C. B. Tribe, 1-19th Foot, and Mrs. Tribe.
Quartermaster, and Mrs. H. Murray, 21st Hussars.
Lieut. H. C. Reynolds, 106th Foot.
Lieut. C. F. Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut. A. Bibby, 4th Hussars.
Colonel Maxwell, 88th Foot, and Mrs. Maxwell.
Lieut.-Col. R. B. Lloyd, Unattached List.
Bt. Lieut.-Col. B. B. Mauleverer, 88th Foot.
Lt.-Col., & Mrs. E. C. D. Radcliffe, 88th, & three children.
Surgs. A. H. Fraser, 88th, Mrs. Fraser and five children.
Major Betts, 88th, Mrs. Betts, and two children.
Surgeon E. Y. Kellett, Medical Staff.
Bt. M jor Fry, 88th, Mrs. Fry and two children.
Captain J. G. Gra

REVIEW.

A Report on the Microscopic objects found in Cholera Evacuations. By Timothy Richards Lewis, M.B., Assistant Surgeon H. M. British Forces, attached to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Cholera may be aptly described as a death-struggle in which but too often death rises the ghastly victor; and in proportion to the danger so is our indebtedness to those cunning masters of fence who, from time to time, would interpose another guard against the fatal thrust.

The most profound observers have for years devoted their attention to every possible bearing of almost all that could bear upon the question—its pathology has been mastered, its progress mapped, its history written. Step by step, from place to place, and from shore to shore, this fearful scourge has been so faced and followed—whenever and wherever it has appeared, its chief characteristics have been so noted, that, record, at least, has been exhausted, but still a vexed question is its etiology.

Of the various theories regarding it there has lately been a modified revival of one that was advanced by Bochm in 1832, when he noted that in cholera discharges there was mixed with the epithelium a peculiar cryptogamic growth, and that after death there were found in the intestines "vegetations of microfungi."

Professor Hallier, at Jena, has again drawn attention to the presence in cholera discharges of a *fungus*, and it is held that by the propagation of this *plant* the disease is extended.

In England these views revived the interest that in 1849 was excited by the "annular bodies" of Brittan—the "cholera cells" of Swayne, and the "cholera fungi" of Budd—and it was suggested by the Senate of the Army Medical School that by direct experiment and observation they should either be substantiated or for ever disproved.

To have conducted the investigation in England would have been to wait for the advent of a cholera wave, so it was proposed that two specially qualified medical officers should be sent out to India on this special duty, and that they should first proceed to Germany to consult with those professors who were the recognised advocates of the Fungoid Theory.

Dr. Lewis and Dr. Cunningham were then at Netley. They stood first on the respective lists of the British and Indian Medical Services, they were nominated by the professors, and their appointment was at once sanctioned.

They were accredited to Halle and Jena and Munich, and received instructions and explanations from De Bary and Hallier and Pettenkoffer, and returning to England they had special interviews with Berkeley and Huxley and Thompson.

It was agreed that their share of the general inquiry was to be confined solely to an investigation of causes. They were to deal with meteorologic elements. Water was to be examined chemically and microscopically, as were plants with special regard to the presence of fungi. The soil was to be considered in its physical and chemical properties, its animal and vegetable organisms, and the variations in its ground water level.

There was a double object, inasmuch as the value of two different hypotheses was to be tested, each holding that in cholera discharges there existed a specific *germ*, Hallier maintaining unreservedly that it was a *fungus*, and that it multiplied within the body, Pettenkoffer reserving his opinion as to whether it was of animal or vegetable origin, but asserting that the soil was the nidus in which it ripened, and that air and water were the vehicles by which it was transmitted to man.

Such were the objects of their inquiry, such was an outline of the work, and the first fruits are now seen in Dr. Lewis's most valuable and interesting report. At the close of last year the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India visited the stations of Subathoo, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Agra, Morar, and Peshawur. He also went to Dugshai, Kussowlee, Umballa, Rawul Pindee, Campbellpore, Sydun Baolee, Kohat, and Meean Meer. These visits were made with reference to the recent visitations of cholera. They included the several camps to which for precaution the troops had been moved, and throughout nearly the whole of his tour he was accompanied by Dr. Lewis, who thus had great advantages with regard to that portion of the inquiry that related to *the soil*.

We may now let Dr. Lewis speak for himself, and shall follow him almost verbatim. He tells us that the theory of the fungoid origin of cholera is based upon the result of certain experiments instituted by Professor Hallier with the view of ascertaining whether any special organisms could by means of artificial cultivation be obtained from cholera discharges. From the account of the Jena investigations we find that in the microscopic examination of cholera discharges from Berlin the Professor observed irregular cysts in which no organised structure could be recognized, there were other cysts spherical or oval varying in size, and enclosing yellowish shining spores. The plasma of these spores breaking up formed *micrococci*, and these corresponded to the mass of the spores contained in a cyst, whose walls had disappeared. The minute protoplasmic molecules constituting these *micrococci* were then seen to adhere to various objects in the fluid, especially to the particles of epithelium—feeding upon them—this being invariably the way in which vegetable parasites first attack animal tissues. We are then told that a series of cultivations was carried out to prove that these bodies were originally related to each other; that the irregularly defined cysts were advanced stages of the cyst with sharp contour and well marked spore contents; that the circular gelatinous-looking bodies were originally contained in capsules; that the capsules had been borne on a filament; that the filament had originated in a *micrococcus* cell, and that the *micrococcus* had been derived from the disintegration of the gelatinous spores.

Passing over the results of the cultivations we come to Hallier's inferences. They are that cholera is produced by a species of fungus belonging to the *ustilagines* or smut group. This fungus is a polycytis similar to that attacking the rye group only in Europe, and in his belief the rice plant in India, grounding this belief on the fact that in the tissues of growing rice plants watered with cholera discharges bodies were detected which he considered identical with the cysts found in the evacuations, thus accounting for an old theory that cholera was generated by the consumption of rice in a diseased condition. The Professor has modified his views with regard to the species of fungus, but he maintains that whatever it be called, it closely corresponds with the fungus observed to develop in soil contaminated with cholera discharges. He believes he has established an organic connection between the two kinds of cysts, the spores and the micrococci. And then Dr. Lewis asks—

1. Are there such bodies in the cholera discharges examined in India?
2. What are they?
3. Are they found under similar circumstances elsewhere?

For obvious reasons Dr. Lewis's experiments and cultivations cannot be followed in detail, but they were numbered by the hundred; and with regard to the cysts, the conclusion he arrived at was—

1. The cholera cysts figured by Professor Hallier are not always obtained from cholera discharges.
2. They are not confined to cholera.
3. Not even to diseased conditions of the intestines.
4. They may be cultivated from the discharge of perfectly healthy persons.

With regard to the *spores*, Dr. Lewis says there is great difficulty in determining what Hallier meant by them. He says that in his experiments the objects he met with in cholera discharges more or less resembling them may be arranged into four classes—

1. Globules of a fatty nature.
2. Altered blood cells.
3. Corpuscles imbedded in the tenacious substance composing the flakes.
4. Globular conditions of certain infusoria.

Of these four classes, the first and second may be dismissed as not peculiar to the disease. The fourth class is set down as most probably belonging to the *astasiæa* or *euglenea*. They were detected in perfectly healthy discharges. With regard to the third class of bodies, those found in the meshes of the fibrillated substance composing the flakes in cholera discharges, Dr. Lewis says his inquiry is not yet completed. However, he inclines to the belief that they are not broken down epithelium, and he bases this belief upon the following grounds—

1. Under favourable circumstances they exhibit movements exactly analogous to those seen in the blood, pus, lymph, chyle, and the so-called mucous corpuscles.
2. Cell formations and minute flocculi, microscopically identical with these, may frequently be observed under other conditions, and from sources where it would be difficult to account for their presence were they epithelial fragments.
3. Where portions of columnar epithelium are seen, no matter how much broken-down the cell appears, they will invariably exhibit the delicate rim or basement membrane lining the free end of the cell.
4. The epithelium thus discovered in the dejection will remain for weeks unchanged in the fluid in which it was found, showing that the action of the liquid portion of the discharge is not so destructive to it as would be inferred if the numberless corpuscles seen were the result of the disintegration of epithelium which had been shed. Dr. Lewis quotes the following. It is in the highest degree probable that they owe their origin to effused blood plasma which assumes with great rapidity a low, ill-defined, and non-progressive organisation.

He thus summarises the results of his investigations—

1. No cysts exist in cholera discharges which are not found under other conditions.
2. Cysts or sporangia of fungi are but very rarely found under any circumstances in alvine discharges.
3. No special fungus has been developed in cholera discharges, the fungus described by Hallier being certainly not confined to them.
4. The still and active conditions of the observed animalcules are not peculiar to the disease, but may be developed in nitrogenous material, even outside the body.
5. The flakes are not composed of epithelium.
6. Vibriones, &c., are not in greater abundance in cholera discharges than in those from healthy persons.

BEFORE PARIS.

(BY HANS WACHENHUSEN.)

CHOISY LE ROI, 5TH OCTOBER.

The road which leads from Meudon to Choisy is the direction in which the Parisians like best to make their sorties. For four days I have been watching the different gates of Paris which lead to this road, but it was in vain—nothing occurred. On Monday evening I arrived at Sceaux. The Bavarians, under the command of General Meilinger, are encamped here. They have pushed their outposts close to Fontenay aux Roses and have their piquets at Chatillon, and are therefore in close proximity to the French forts. Their position is one of the most interesting points of the whole of our line round Paris, as one can easily distinguish from here the French sentries on the ramparts. Sulkily the French fortifications look down upon the height of Sceaux. The roll of the Chassepot is only now and then interrupted by the louder sound of the discharge of one of their big guns, for the French artillerymen fire at any little object that crawls about. Sceaux with its brilliant park, which was always one of the most favourite spots of the Parisians, is within the range of their big guns, and many a shell has already worked its destruction in the roofs and walls of the houses. However, the Bavarians pay little attention to this, and have taken possession of the houses, and made their quarters as comfortable as they possibly could manage to do. Their outpost duty is very severe. There is often for days a total want of provisions; the troops have then to manage by living on potatoes, which rather makes them appreciate a new train which brings up fresh provisions, and with wonderful instinct they always manage to find a new place where wine casks have been stored away.

On the evening of the 3rd the outposts reported that they had observed that the enemy was concentrating in the direction of Bicêtre. Next morning, therefore, I set out on the road which leads thither via Bourg la Reine and L'Hay. The officer commanding the piquet advised me strongly not to take the road which leads past the forts, and told me that the officers and soldiers had even been ordered not to use the direct road to Choisy on account of its danger, as on a single human being making his appearance on it, the enemy commenced immediately a regular cannonade. I had there fore no choice but to take the road which leads through the park, in the lake of which the guns are still to be seen which the French threw into it before they left the place. The walk through the park gave me also an opportunity to pay a visit to the observatory, into which one of the upper rooms of the palace has been converted, and I had from it another look at the fortifications, which I have lately studied so often. I saw the patrols on both sides move about, those of ours paying no attention to the rain of bullets directed against them. As rather an interesting example of French military ideas the following may serve. Yesterday afternoon a French officer without his sword arrived at our outposts and passed through the line of our sentries. These of course made him a prisoner, at which the French officer expressed great surprise, stating that he had only come over to make enquiries about a brother of his who had been made a prisoner by us. Of course nobody listened to this story, as the case looked too suspicious. I arrived about 4 o'clock at Choisy le Roi, and I found that all preparations had been made for the sortie enemy was supposed to have in contemplation for next day. It appears that the Parisians have not as yet given up the hope to be able to open communication with Orleans. The sortie was expected to take place from Fort d'Ivry, in the direction of Choisy. The enemy was supposed to have the intention to take Villeneuve and our pontoon bridge there. In the meantime he commenced a shell at certain place, where he must either have been told by spies or seen from a balloon that our Sappers were at work. Soon we saw the shells fly about everywhere. We were standing talking with each other in the principal street, the boulevard of this pretty little town, and we saw the shells often explode high up in the air. There is scarcely a street in which the houses do not show the marks made by shells. It is now 2 o'clock in the morning, and already everybody is stirring; lights appear in the windows of all these (by their owners) deserted houses; in the streets the companies fall in. I have my quarters in the house of a chemist, who has left all his pill boxes and bottles behind, and I make use of some of the old wooden boxes to light up the fire, as the nights are commencing already to become bitterly cold. It is a fortunate thing for our troops that they are all in quarters and are not obliged to bivouac.

I have been for hours in a state of expectation—in vain. The day commences to break, the relief of the outposts has taken place, and not a shell has yet been thrown into the town. Are our enemies taking it out in sleep to-day, or have they got more peacefully inclined? It is 7 o'clock as I conclude this letter, and I still see no chance that anything will take place to-day. Our very sentries appear to find time pass slowly. It is not a very pleasant situation to serve as a target to the enemy, while one's self is not allowed to use one's rifle; but I suppose things will thus remain until the bombardment is ordered, if in the meantime the Parisian does not change his present opinion, and come to reason. Till the bombardment commences, I think I may take a week's leave, as afterwards I feel sure it will be pretty hard work to give you full particulars of it. Fancy the dimensions of our circle round the enemy, which shuts up a population of two millions with their fortifications; it will, even *ventre à terre*, be impossible to visit daily half the circle, and I think that I shall restrict myself to giving you a description of the taking of the different forts. To conclude, however, I must confess that I feel sorry at the idea that this town, the most beautiful, the most gay and jolly one of all, should be turned into a churchyard. But who knows how it may end yet?—*Cologne Gazette*, Oct. 14.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 18th Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 18th Nov., 2-20 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 17th Nov., 7-4 P.M.; from America, via Russia, 16th Nov., 10-55 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—18TH NOV. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th Nov., 8-25 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 6 hours 31 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 17th Nov., 9-55 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 18 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 17th Nov., 4 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 14 hours 49 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 17th Nov., 11-5 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 15 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th Nov. is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Karrachee	1 57	0 1
,, Calcutta	4 15	0 40
,, Madras	0 27	0 11
,, Galle	61 44	60 13

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain C. Fraser, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Charles Andrew, Captain and Mrs Hare, Mrs Tapp and two children, Mrs Rawlins and three children, Colonel Rawlins, Mrs Charles Geneste, Mr John Head Mr John Simpson, Mr William Beale, Mr Henry Mitchener, Mrs Mallock and two children, Mr McCausland, Mr G R Boles, Mrs Griffin and two children, Captain Dwyer, Mrs Kilroy, Lieutenant Colonel Bolton, Dr W Creagh, Lieutenant Swinton, Major Rowland, Assistant Surgeon O'Brien, and Captain E. O Griffin.

For Alexandria—Colonel D G Robinson.

For Suez—Captain T Phillips.

SONEPORE RACES.

FIRST DAY, 15TH NOVEMBER 1870.

The Sonepore St. Leger.—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Black Eagle	1
Centurion	2
Bellman	3

Dead heat, second place. Time—3 min. 15 secs.

The Trihoot Stakes.—1 mile.

Lurline	1
Gipsy	2
Countess	3

Time—1 min. 59 secs.

The Sonepore Derby.—1¼ mile.

Zilzillah	1
Silvertail	2
Grey Warrior	3

Time—2 min. 56 secs.

A Purse of Rs. 150 from the Fund.—½ mile.

Traveller	1
Venture	2
Rinderpest	3

Time—57 secs.

—*Pioneer.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity, 20th November.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymn 348.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 14, 322, 311.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

7-30 A.M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (celebration) and Sermon. Hymns 92 and 205.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 174, 189, and 15.
The offertory at the 11 o'clock Service will be in behalf of the poor.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon.
6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon (VII. on the Lord's Prayer. Temptation and Deliverance.)
Hymns 157 part 1 (Jesu! the very thought of Thee) 179 (Jesu! Lover of my soul), and 164 (We love the place, O God!)
Collections at each service for Church expenses and the poor.

Harbour.

Morning Prayers and Sermon, on board the ship Saladin, lying off H. M. Dockyard, at 11 o'clock in the morning, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain.

BOMBAY.

The Cathedral.—It will be seen from an advertisement that the Cathedral (the repairs having been completed) will be opened for divine service to-morrow.

The ship Evening Star, 811 tons, Captain G. Watson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

Gharry Accident.—On Thursday while Mr. Syed Alum Khan, Nawab of Boyla, was driving his phaeton along the Foras Road, the horse took fright and upset the carriage in a ditch. Although the phaeton was broken to pieces, the persons sitting in it were fortunately not hurt.

In Thursday's *Gazette* there was a paragraph headed, "A Moosawur of the Juma Mosque committed to the Sessions." We are asked to correct the orthography of a name in it, which was given as Hajee Ebrahim Julakur, instead of Hajee Ebrahim Jeetaykur.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I., on the Esplanade this evening:—March.

Overture	La Figlia del Reggimento...Donizetti
Valse	On the Shining Blue Danube...Strauss
Selection	Norma...Bellini
Quadrille	Erin Go Bragh...D'Albert
Galop	Foxhunters...Clarke

Theft of a Silver Chain.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Abba Ruckoma was charged with stealing a silver waist-chain from the person of one Baba Baloo. On Thursday night, when complainant was sleeping on a verandah, prisoner removed the chain from his person and ran away. An alarm was raised and the prisoner was arrested by the police. The magistrate convicted the offender and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Personating an Officer of the Municipality.—Bhasker Mahadeo, well known to the police, was charged before the Chief Magistrate, yesterday, with obtaining money from Mohun Narayen, by personating an officer of the Municipality. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The same prisoner was charged in two different cases with obtaining money by false pretences from Moroba Toosaram and Futhea Orustan. He was further sentenced to six months' imprisonment for each offence. In all he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Trespass.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Hormusjee Jamsetjee was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with trespassing in a dwelling-house without satisfactory excuse. On the previous evening, about 7 o'clock, defendant went to a house in the Kalbadevi Road and sat down on a chair, after which he asked one Tatia Sadasew, who was in the house, "Do you know me"? The latter replied, "I do not." Defendant then asked him to give him half a rupee. Tatia made inquiries and found that the Parsee had no business there at all. He, it appeared, had been to the house in the same way once before. He was adjudged guilty and fined fifteen rupees.

The Head Quarters the of 4-8 and 6-6 Royal Artillery will move to Bombay for practice on or about the 24th instant.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 13.

A dacoity has been committed in Kivleh, a village in the Haveilles talooka, and the Banian has been robbed of Rs. 5,000. The police are investigating the matter.—*Ibid.*

The village of Pargaum talooka, Sewnaire, has been attacked by Bheels, and three persons wounded and one shot. The Police Superintendent, Captain Daniell, has gone there, and no doubt the culprits will be soon found.—*Ibid.*

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Lieutenant A. F. England, B-9 R. A., is directed to proceed to Ahmednuggur, so as to overtake D Battery 18-h Brigade R. A. which marched from Kirkee on the 15th instant. This officer will do duty with D-18 to Neemuch, returning to Kirkee with F 18 R. A.—*Ibid.*

We have pleasure in announcing that the Leslie Dramatic Company, joined and assisted by Mr. F. Buxton, are now in Poona, and will shortly appear on the boards of the Assembly Rooms. We are sorry they were not enrolled with Mr. Buxton at an earlier date, as from what we learn they are a talented company, all of them from the London Theatres. Mr. Leslie being of the Princess'. Financially, we believe, Mr. Buxton's late venture was not a success.—*Ibid.*

Our Mahableshwur correspondent writes that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is expected to leave the Hills at the end of this month; and that he has greatly improved in health since his arrival there. His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer is expected to leave about the beginning of December, to proceed on a tour of inspection in Sind. Colonel Keunedy had arrived; and the people were looking out for their new Superintendent, Dr. Cruickshank, whose good fame had preceded him, and made every one expect great things from his rule there.—*Ibid.*

Murder Case at Seroor.—Mahomed walled Bappoo Bhoyeo, Dullal of Seroor, had murdered his second wife Aeesha with the aid of Punchum Bhoyee and thrown her corpse in the river, when it was full in July last. The case was not taken up by the talooka chief constable at once—in fact he did not report the same to his superiors for some time. The case was detected by Captain Daniell, through the indefatigable exertions of his subordinate Mr. Abdool Kadur, police inspector. The Superintendent of Police personally investigated the case and committed it to the magistrate Mr. Macdonald, who, after a very careful enquiry, committed the prisoner for trial to the Sessions, where they are being tried. There are two prisoners, Mahomed and Punchum Bhoyee. Accused No. 1, Mahomed's sister, is an eye-witness, and No. 2, Punchun's brother, is also an eye-witness.—*Ibid.*

Crystal Palace Balloon Post.—The magnificent balloon despatched with the postal cards collected from visitors present at the fireworks display on Tuesday, October 18, was found on Wednesday morning, by labourers in Stanborn-park Farm, at Ixworth, Suffolk (12 miles from Bury-Benham.) The cards were posted at Bury St. Edmunds, reaching their destination on Thursday morning. The bag contained about 200 cards, the writing of the messages upon which caused much amusement among the visitors.

NASSICK COLLECTORATE.

From the weather report of the Nassick collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October we learn that the fall of rain was favourable throughout the Collectorate. Sowing operations of the rabbee crops were still in progress in some of the talookas. The khureef crops were reported to be prospering, though some have suffered somewhat from the late heavy rain. The state of public health was good. Cattle disease had made its appearance in the Dindoree talooka. Cold fever was said to prevail in the talookas of Nandgaum, Baglan, and Peint, and in the potta of Jaikhera.

SUICIDE BY A MARWAREE.

Yesterday Dr. Hewlett resumed an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of a Marwaree named Jugoo Jetta, who, on the 10th instant, took some irritant poison, from the effects of which he died the same day in the Jamsetjee Hospital. The deceased was about forty-two years old, and was seen well on the previous day. Before his death he asserted in presence of several persons that he had taken arsenic, because he was unable to pay the Income Tax Collector's bill. He also appeared depressed in spirits in consequence of a Maratha woman whom he had kept for some time, having left him without his consent.

On the evidence, the jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had died from the effects of having taken an irritant poison.

DISAPPEARANCE OF CHOLERA FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

The following letter from the Political Resident at Aden, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated Aden, 2nd November 1870, has been placed at the disposal of the Press:—

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I have received a letter from the Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar reporting that, all signs of cholera having disappeared from the African coast, communication with Bagmoyo and the adjacent villages opposite Zanzibar, which had for a long time been interrupted, had been resumed, and he was happy to say that now no trace of the disease exists in the Sultan's dominions south of the Equator. Mr. Churchill's letter was dat d Zanzibar, 30th September 1870, and reached me yesterday by the Mauritius mail steamer,—I have, &c.,

E. L. Russell, Major-General,
Political Resident, Aden.

CRICKET.

On Thursday an interesting match was played on the ground of the Bombay Cricket Club between eleven Civilians belonging to the Bombay Cricket Club and an eleven composed of gentlemen belonging to the Army and H. M S. Forte. The Civilians took to the wicket first and were kept hard at work by their opponents' bowler Johnson. The innings closed at 85, of which 24 had been made by Mr. Byrne, 22 by Mr. Murray, and 16 by Mr Cameron. The Army and Navy men were more successful, their total for the first innings being 114. Captain Stock went first in and played a capital game. He held his bat for upwards of two hours, and though he scored but 19 himself (not a bad score either) did not leave the field until the Army and Navy had registered 84, leaving only 2 to beat. He was at last caught out on a "twister" from Byrne, one of those balls which no fellow seemed to understand. Captain Walker also won as he liked and made a score of 43, but was quietly bowled out by Murray. Though play had commenced early in the forenoon there was not sufficient time for finishing off a second inning, and the stumps had to be drawn when in their second innings the Civilians had scored 46, four wickets down, at which time Messrs Bythell and Byrne held their bats—the first with 19 and the latter with 9 to his credit. On both sides there was good bowling and fielding, so that the match was watched with great interest, especially whilst the Army and Navy eleven were about the three score runs and ten. The scores were:—

CIVILIAN MEMBERS.

	1st innings.	2nd innings.
N R Oliver, Esq.	b Johnston 6	c Hallifax b Johnston 0
H M Collins, Esq	b Long 3	c Waller b Smith 0
R Murray, Esq	b Ready 32	
C H Byrne, Esq	lbw, b Johnston 24	not out 9
C A W Cameron, Esq	b Stock 16	
W Lang, Esq.	b Johnston 0	
W H Osler, Esq	b Johnston 0	
W Paterson, Esq	b Johnston 1	
F W B Ackworth, Esq	not out 1	b Johnston 11
W Tennent, Esq	l b w, b Stock 1	b Smith 5
J R Bythell, Esq	b Stock 0	not out 19
Byes	6	
Leg Byes	1	2
	85	46

ARMY AND FORTE.

Capt Stock, S C	c and b Byrne 19
Lieut Hallifax, R N	b Lang 5
Mr Long, R N	c Patterson, b Lang 1
Capt E J Johnston, 63th	b Lang 8
T Maclean, Esq, R N	c Lang, b Patterson 0
Capt W F F Waller, S C	b Murray 43
Lieut Reade, R N	c Laug, b Byrne 10
A B C Forsyth, Esq, R N	c and b Byrne 5
W Fox, Esq.	c Cameron b Byrne 5
Capt Pallizer, R N	not out 3
Ensign James Smith	c Tennent, b Byrne 0
Bye	9
Leg	2
	1
	114

RUN OVER BY A DOG-CART.

Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at Gunneshwady on the body of a Borah named Hajee Cadurbhoy who was run over by a dog-cart belonging to Mr. Anthony Morrison on Tuesday the 27th October.

Mr. Morrison said—I am an exchange broker, and live in the Fort. I remember Tuesday night the 27th October. On that night I was driving a dog-cart home from Mazagon, and at about 11-30 on reaching the Parell Road, nearly opposite Mahomed Bawker's stable, I suddenly saw a buggy standing in the middle of the road, but more towards the right side of it than the left. The horse in the buggy was standing in the direction of the Fort. I was on the left side of the road, which was my proper side. Seeing that it was impossible to pass it on the right side, I passed it on the left. Just as I was passing, the deceased appeared to be either coming out of or getting into the buggy, and he appeared to miss his footing and to stagger back on to the road. I was five to six feet distant from the buggy and the deceased staggered back on to the wheel of my cart, which struck him and knocked him down. I looked back to see whether the deceased was knocked down, and wollst doing so my house went on a few yards, thirty or forty yards, but as soon as I heard the cry that the man had been hurt, I pulled up and went back and saw the deceased put into the buggy, and accompanied it to the J. J. Hospital. Mr. William Steel was in the dog-cart with me. He has since gone to England. My lamps were to be lighted, and my ghorawalla called out "Pice, pice," as soon as we saw the man. I saw no light from the buggy. In fact I did not see it till I was ten or twelve yards from it. The night was a dark night, but the gas lamps were lighted in the public road. I stood with the deceased until after he had been examined by the apothecary, who said he did not think there were any bones broken. On the Saturday following as Mr. Steel was going home I thought it well to attend at the police office, in order that his deposition might be taken, but I was informed that, as in the opinion of the police authorities, the injury done to the deceased was the result of an accident, and as far as I was concerned quite unavoidable; that it was unnecessary to take his deposition. I enquired from the apothecary at the time and also from Dr. Mackenzie, who had charge of the case, and both told me that the deceased was a very feeble old man.

After the examination of a few more witness, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 12th Nov., 1870.
Open 1,184½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,20,401	15	4
Merchandize	2,17,227	4	4
Electric Telegraph	1,113	2	6
Earth Trains	2,257	12	0
Total Rs.	3,41,000	2	2
Corresponding week last year open 872½ miles Total Rs.	3,08,056	8	11
Increase	32,342	9	3

A Droll Map of Europe.—A *carte drolatique* of Europe for 870 was published at the outbreak of the war, on which a French humourist "typifies in broad colors his conceptions of national characteristics. The form of each country is given in outline, and a human figure made out of each. Thus, England is an Old Lady, Scotland her mo cap, and Ireland a rebellious lap dog, snarling in her face, and angrily trying to break away from her chain. Spain is a fat lady lying on her back, smoking a cigarette, and nearly smothering the small soldier, Portugal, by her weight. Prussia is an unwieldy military monster, half-smothered in his own helmet, but kneeling on an attenuated and sleeping soldier in undress. Austria, while France, as a fierce Zouave, aims a blow at his heart. Prussia's right hand guard covers Belgium, his left Austria, while Denmark, a small soldier, swaggers with head erect. Russia is a rag-collector, whose coat is patched, "Crimea" being written on the piece sewn on last. Switzerland is a closed cottage; Turkey in Europe, an Oriental crushed by the superincumbent pressure of the other countries. Turkey in Asia, a girl smoking a hookah; while Norway and Sweden are turned into a ferocious panther"—much more than a bear, for all that.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In testifying to the unrivalled restorative properties of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of general debility, it behoves every Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds to state that the last case in which it was found on Wednesday morning, by labourers in Stanborn-park Farm, at Ixworth, Suffolk (12 miles from Bury-Benham.) The cards were posted at Bury St. Edmunds, reaching their destination on Thursday morning. The bag contained about 200 cards, the writing of the messages upon which caused much amusement among the visitors. is the most satisfactory evidence of its purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Marawilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Bread Mills—Brick Lane, London.

FUNNY ENGLISH.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Among odd papers the following report of a visitation of locusts at ——from a European inspector, strikes me as being worth inserting in a corner of your paper.—Yours, &c.,

Deer Sar,—A nother seen through Life, this day a swarm of Lokus past over this place, at least fore miles squar, the peple turred out of their gums with their pots and drums and they made a great noise, the peple are now returning to their gums with their pots and drums and musikul instruments.—I am your most obedient servant T. B.

Dr. BURJORJEE'S CASE.

The further hearing of the case against Coorjee Ludha, a Bhattia merchant, on a charge of defaming Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee, was resumed yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee. Mr. Taylor, barrister-at-law, appeared to conduct the prosecution; Mr. Cumroodin defended the accused.

Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy said—I am a student and live in Hormusjee Wadia's chawl in the Fort In August last, on a Sunday morning, about half past 11 o'clock, I saw Fallonjee Nowrojee at defendant's house in Hornby Row. I do not know about anything that may have taken place between the parties prior to half past 11. At half past 11 A.M. defendant abused complainant by his mother and sister. Defendant said to complainant, "You thief, come down; why are you concealing yourself upstairs. I know what sort of a man you are. I also know well what character you bore in England. I know what avocation your wife and daughter followed, and how you earned your livelihood." Defendant then abused the carpenters and others who had been at work. When defendant spoke as I have above stated, complainant was upstairs. Complainant was upstairs all the while the above remarks were being made by defendant. Complainant came downstairs after defendant had made use of the above expression. Complainant was standing near a window upstairs, and a great many people were collected together in the street. Defendant spoke in a loud tone of voice. The attention of the people standing on the street was attracted to the expressions made use of by defendant. Defendant was in the street, not on the verandah. The people on the street did not disperse after complainant had come down. The door of the staircase had been opened when the complainant came down. After complainant had come down defendant abused him by his mother and sister, and said, "Are you going to break down my house?" I did not hear anything else. Defendant made use of the aforesaid expressions in an angry tone. Defendant abused complainant by his mother and sister twice, first when complainant was standing at the window, and again when complainant had come down stairs. Complainant did nothing in my presence calculated to provoke defendant. After complainant had been abused a second time, he returned upstairs. When complainant was upstairs, defendant threatened complainant's work people, saying, "Come down, or I shall have you imprisoned." After the work people had come down, defendant had them taken up by his Purdasee sepoys.

Three more witnesses were examined, and the Magistrate then adjourned the further investigation of the case till the 30th instant.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Thursday, 6th October.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.)

A DISPUTE AMONG A HINDOO FAMILY FOR AN INAM.

Krishnanath Bawa bin Thackoordass Bawa and others, vs. Narayen Bawa and another.

Mr. Shanteram Narayen appeared for the special appellants, the defendants in the original suit; Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Mr. Baironath Mungesh for the special respondents, the original plaintiffs.

This was a special appeal from the decision of Mr. Maclier, District Judge of Sattara.

The full particulars of the case will be seen from the following judgment of the High Court:—

Mr. Justice Gibbs said—This is a suit to establish plaintiffs' right to ⅓th share in the proceeds of an inam, which the plaintiff alleges to have been acquired by his father Gunputrav and Gunputrav's brother Thakoordas, the father of the defendants, while living in union. The defendants admit that Gunputrav and Thakoordas were undivided, but allege that the inam was a free gift to Thakoordas, and that the plaintiff has no right to share in it. The Principal Sudder Ameen found that the inam was acquired by the brothers Gunputrav and Thakoordas, while in union, and awarded the share claimed. The District Judge has confirmed the decree, though on different grounds. From the terms of the sunnud under which the property is held, he came to the conclusion that Thakoordas alone had acquired the inam, but held that the plaintiff was nevertheless entitled to the share claimed in virtue of a *yad* or agreement, exhibit No. 118, executed by the defendants and their mother after Thakoordas's death. In special appeal it has been argued that there was no consideration for the agreement No. 118, which in fact evidences nothing more than an intention to make a gift: and that at any rate it is not binding upon Ramnath, who was a minor at the time when it was executed. Whether Ramnath was a minor or not (a question not raised in the Courts below) it is clear from exhibit No. 97 that he subsequently assented to the arrangement which had been made. And admitting that the *y d* No. 118 could not be enforced, if it represented a free gift, which has never been carried into effect, we have still to consider whether it does in fact represent a gift, or whether it is not, rather an instrume which recognises and gives effect to a pre-existing right. The following words are used by Lukshmeebai, the defendants' mother, in the document in question—"As to the share to be given to Chirunjeev Gunputrav in the goods and chattels of the house, the revenues of Targaon and in the former income Bawa Saheb" (*i. e.* Thakoordas) "told me that five shares were to be made and delivered over to four sons and to Gunputrav. Accordingly, five shares were to be made, but in consequence of the death of Ramath Bawa, an allowance was to be assigned to his widow Chirunjeev Kalowance was to be assigned to his widow Chirunjeev Kalsheebai, and three shares to the three sons, and fourth share to Gunputrav." The words "as to the share to be given to Chirunjeev Gunputra," appearing, as they do, without any previous mention of the subject, seem to indicate that Gunputrav was, beyond all question, entitled to some share. There is nothing to suggest that Thakoordas ordered a fifth share to be given to Gunputrav as a mere matter of favour, nor if it had been so, would there have been any reason for amplifying Thakoordas' bounty by converting the fifth into a fourth share. Still more conclusive as to the fact that the provision made for Gunputrav was a matter of right and not of favour, are the words which occur in a subsequent part of the document, "Should Chirunjeev Gunputrav raise any dispute in regard to his share and not receive it, his share is to be placed as a deposit with a third party." These words suggest an answer to one argument which has been used for the defendants, viz., that the inam could not have been acquired by Gunputrav and Thakoordas jointly, because in that case Gunputrav's son, the plaint

THE CASE OF G. H. SUPPLE.

THE SENTENCE.

MUCH concern has been manifested during the last week or two (says the *Melbourne Argus* of Oct 10) respecting the fate of Gerald H. Supple, barrister and journalist, who was tried several months ago for causing the death of ex-Detective Walshe. On the 17th May, the prisoner, it will be recollected, attacked Mr. G. P. Smith, pistol in hand, with the intention of avenging himself for some slanders which he fancied had been circulated about himself and his family, and fired several shots at his intended victim, whom he wounded slightly in the arm. While there were still two chambers of the revolver undischarged, Walshe interfered, and was shot through the body. He died on the following day, and Supple, having been tried for murder, was found guilty by the jury, who, however, added to their verdict, at the instance of the Chief Justice, a special finding, in which they declared that, in their opinion, the pistol shot by which Walshe was killed had been fired by Supple accidentally. The point was reserved for the full Court as to whether, under these circumstances, the prisoner could be found guilty of murder. The Court which delivered its judgment on the 14th Sept., was unanimously of opinion that the prisoner was properly convicted. The general rule of law was admitted that if the prisoner had not been engaged in any felonious purpose at the time the shot was fired, he ought to be acquitted; but their honours considered that the facts showed that the prisoner was engaged in a felonious object, namely, an attempt to murder Mr. G. P. Smith, and therefore upheld the conviction. On being brought up for sentence on the 15th September, the prisoner made the following extraordinary speech:—

"I certainly wish to make some remarks to elucidate my position, which has been obscured by the plea of insanity raised at the trial.

"Some years ago I quarrelled with Mr. George Paton Smith, because of his scurrilous and infamous abuse of my country people, written by his own pen, and published in the newspaper he edited. I was the only Irishman on that paper, and I resented it. He who on occasion will not stand up for his country is but a paltry person. From that time Mr. Smith commenced against me a system of slanders. I never had occasion to complain of such a thing as slander until after I quarrelled with Mr. George Paton Smith. His character as a slanderer is well known; nobody in this community need pretend to be ignorant of his practices as such. And because of the impunity with which such practices can be pursued he found abettors. There are persons in this city—professional villifiers, as they may well be termed—who will undertake to hound down anybody they are set at; who will try to do so either by writing or by word of mouth—stabbing in the dark. Two years after my quarrel with Mr. Smith, my brother-in-law, Walter Monro Wilson, who is now dead—one of the noblest and most gifted men who ever had the misfortune to live in this community—he also was calumniated, and by my enemies. And this Mr. Smith, the author of this conspiracy, since my attempt upon him, rose in his place in the Assembly to denounce the authors of the slanderous conspiracy against the late Mr. D'Aloustet. That is, he denounced in others the crime of which he was guilty himself—an old and stale stratagem to whitewash an evil reputation.

"I submit to your honour that there is no check whatever upon the slanderer in this colony. As everybody knows, the action for libel does not suffice. The persons who pursue these practices pride themselves upon their skill in avoiding an action for libel—upon their skill in eating away your character behind your back, so that you often do not know from whence the poisoned shaft comes. What other check is there? There are countries where the duel exists, but it does not exist here. There are evils attendant on the duel, but they are small indeed compared with the evils which result from its absence. At any rate, it does not exist here, and the man who would send a challenge would only frustrate his purpose—he would be handed over to the police and made a laughing-stock. His act—the sending of a challenge—would be treated as a farce, a mere piece of swaggar, of bravado. In England public opinion—public feeling operates as a check upon slander. There is nothing of the sort here, where the habitual and notorious slanderer can be returned to Parliament, like Mr. Smith, as a representative man! Now, I say it is monstrous and outrageous that upon such a state of things there should be less check here than exists anywhere else; there should be more required than anywhere else. Because this is a new country, and with society in a very chaotic state—here where there is a peculiar facility for slander, the inhabitants being comparatively strangers to each other, assembled from many lands—and where there is a peculiar tendency to slander, because from various causes the moral tone is very generally low. The easy resort of any rascal who wishes to get an adversary out of his way is to vilify him. Many a pure life has been thus calumniated—many a noble heart has been broken.

"And I take leave to believe that I have done this community a good stroke of service in protesting with my life against an infamous state of things—a state of things which has already acquired for these colonies a degrading notoriety. I believe that the time will soon come, and that my act will hasten it when persons who deserve respect will cease to tolerate the practices, or even the presence of the assassin of character. I take leave to believe that I have done this colony good service in reviving something of old-fashioned honour in the middle of this coarse and wholly material civilisation—this mean and sordid thing, which is dignified with the name of civilisation—in which little seems to be valued higher than the dinner or the bank account, and in which backbiting has become so much of a pastime that it has ceased to be regarded as a crime. I was not bred in such sentiments. I hold that defamation of the innocent is the greatest crime one human being can perpetrate against another, and I believe that the wretch who takes away the character of people of stainless honour deserves to be regarded as a mangy hound. The sentiments I have expressed were general a generation or a couple of generations ago, and it is a disgrace to this generation that they are not general still. But now it seems they are so peculiar that I hear I am accused of moral insanity for entertaining them. Moral insanity and emotional madness! Grotesque terms! As has been well remarked, these are some of the newfangled phrases invented to refine away the good old virtues.'

"I have been for 13 years connected with the press of this city, and I defy anybody to say that during that time I ever penned against anybody a base insinuation or a scurrilous word.

"The public is the criminal in this case, and if the public could be individualised it ought to stand in this dock instead of me; the public, which has neglected to provide or permit the means of dealing with infamous state of things. As for me, I hope to give my life very cheerfully in a righteous cause. Hanging cannot disgrace me. It is considered a disgraceful death, but the disgrace is altogether in the act for which it is inflicted, and mine cannot disgrace me; no! The drop or gallows cannot be very glad to get away from this carcase as I can leave it in no other way—than [illegible] death.

"I thank the counsel for their generous exertions on my behalf. To them and my united friends I am profoundly grateful. I am prepared to receive your honour's sentence most respectfully, and, I hope, very cheerfully also.

Supple was then sentenced to death in the usual form, but efforts were at once made to obtain a commutation of his sentence on the ground of the prisoner's insanity. That he was not mentally sound his friends and almost all who had been brought in contact with him were satisfied, and the same opinion was entertained by many medical men who examined him both before and after the trial. His conversation and conduct while in confinement made it plain to those who visited him that his mental condition was such as to render him irresponsible for his actions, and on this ground a petition to the Executive Council was prepared and numerously signed, praying for a remission of the sentence of death. After long and careful deliberation, however, the Executive decided that the law should take its course, and Monday, October 10th, was appointed for the prisoner's execution.

THE REPRIEVE.

The sentence, however, was not to be carried out. Grave doubts were entertained by the leading members of the legal profession as to the legality of the conviction, and steps were taken early last week to have these doubts brought under the notice of His Excellency. First of all, it was considered that the Chief Justice ought not to have admitted in evidence the deposition made by Walshe shortly before his death. It was not in the nature of a dying declaration, but it was tendered by the Crown as the sworn evidence of a witness who had died since giving his testimony. But to make it admissible in that view, it should have had a "heading—"caption" in technical language. It wanted this essential requisite; nevertheless it was admitted, on the ground that a formal charge had been preferred against the prisoner, and had been entered in the watchhouse books against the accused. Another point was, that as the Crown had called evidence to rebut the statements of the witnesses called for the defence as to the prisoner's insanity, on that evidence the prisoner's counsel claimed the right to reply, but the Chief Justice held that he was not entitled to do so. A few days afterwards, however, the Chief Justice expressed an opinion that his previous decision was wrong, and that Mr. Higinbotham was entitled to reply. The other point was, that the jury having found that Walshe had been shot accidentally, the prisoner ought not to be held guilty of murder; and it was submitted that the questions should be sent to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for decision. These points were embodied in a letter signed by Mr. Ireland, Q.C., Mr. Atkins, Mr. Billing, Dr. Mackay, Mr. J. W. Stephen, Mr. Fellows, Mr. Higinbotham, and Dr. Dobson. This letter was handed by Dr. Dobson on Thursday to the Attorney-General, who pointed out that no petition had been received from the prisoner, which would enable the objections to be taken into consideration. This reply was communicated on Friday morning, by Dr. Dobson, to the gentlemen who signed the letter, and they drew up two petitions to be signed on behalf of the prisoner—one to the Governor, praying for respite of execution pending the appeal to the Privy Council; the other to the Privy Council, containing the points to be argued. The petitions were as follow:—

"To His Excellency the Governor of Victoria.

"The Humble Petition of Gerald Henry Supple, now detained a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol, in the City of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, showeth—

"1. That your petitioner is desirous to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from the judgment of the Supreme Court of this colony by which he has been convicted of murder, and sentenced to death.

"2. That the grounds of such appeal are fully set forth in the accompanying petition to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that the said sentence may be respited, in order that your petitioner may have an opportunity of applying for leave to appeal."

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"The Humble Petition of Gerald Henry Supple, now detained a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol in the city of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, showeth—

"1. That on or about the 20th day of July, A.D. 1870, an information in the nature of an indictment was exhibited in the Supreme Court against your petitioner for wilful murder.

"2. That upon the trial of such information the deposition, of which a copy is hereunto annexed, was admitted in evidence against your petitioner, notwithstanding the objection that the same was inadmissible for want of a caption, there being no evidence of the facts which a proper caption ought to have disclosed. [The deposition alluded to is that of J. S Walshe.]

"3. That in reply to evidence given by your petitioner to prove his insanity at the time of the alleged murder, witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution to prove his sanity, but your petitioner's counsel was not allowed to address the jury upon such evidence.

"4. That on the trial the jury found the following verdict:—'We find the prisoner guilty, but we are unanimously of opinion that the pistol went off accidentally.'

"5. That thereupon the learned judge who tried the case reserved, for the opinion of the Supreme Court, a question of law embodied in a special case, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

"6. That, upon the argument of such special case, the Supreme Court held that your petitioner was guilty of murder.

"7. That your petitioner was thereupon sentenced to death.

"8. Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays that your Majesty in Council will be pleased to take the premises aforesaid into your most gracious consideration, and to grant unto your petitioner your most gracious permission to appeal from the said judgment, and to give orders for the transmission by the said Supreme Court of the record of the proceedings on the said information to your most honourable Privy Council, your petitioner humbly submitting to be bound by such terms as to your Majesty in Council may in your great wisdom seem meet and proper... And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Mr. Ireland also sent the following letter to His Excellency, in which he contended that the prisoner had not been properly convicted:—

"To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B., Governor of Victoria, &c.

"My Lord,—I take the liberty of addressing the following observations to your lordship, as the depositary of Her Majesty's Royal prerogative of mercy in Victoria, relative to the case of Gerald Henry Supple, now a prisoner under sentence of death in Her Majesty's gaol at Melbourne, in addition to those to which I have subscribed in a memorial to your lordship in Council, signed by several members of the bar.

"Before entering upon my reasons for believing that the sentence in question should not be carried out, I desire to guard myself against the supposition that I desire in this communication to call in question the correctness of the law as stated by the Supreme Court, or by your lordship's legal advisers. For my present purpose I may accept the proposition that if a man in pursuit of an unlawful object—for example, the shooting of another—accidentally kill a third person, the act amounts in law to murder.

"The only view which I wish to submit here for your lordship's consideration is, that the mode adopted by the learned judge who tried the prisoner (no doubt from a humane desire to give him the advantage of a special finding should it be in his favour) was calculated to interfere with a right which the law accorded the prisoner—viz., that a jury, and a jury alone, should unequivocally pronounce upon his guilt or innocence. As your lordship is aware, our criminal code declares 'that when a man has been once tried and acquitted by a competent tribunal of his country that pronouncement is irrevisible, even by the highest tribunal—it cannot be set aside, and he cannot be again put to the same offence. Of late years a statute was passed in England, which has been adopted in Victoria, enabling a judge at the trial to reserve points of law as to the admissibility of evidence, and for the consideration of the full Court, and a new trial may be directed where the prisoner has been convicted; but neither the common law nor the statute referred to empowers the courts of law in any case to reverse a verdict of acquittal found by a jury. In capital cases, the jury, on the strongest conceivable evidence, and in opposition to the direction of the judge, may altogether acquit a prisoner charged with murder, or may declare that his offence amounts to manslaughter only, and yet such a finding cannot be reversed.

"That this peculiarity in the criminal law is designed is evident from the fact that in civil cases the opposite rule prevails. For example, a defendant may obtain a verdict in his favour, and although the tribunal before which his case was tried may have been regularly constituted, and no evidence improperly admitted, nor any other miscarriage taken place, the court may enter up judgment for the plaintiff should it be of opinion that the conclusion arrived at was wrong on the evidence adduced.

"This remarkable distinction between the criminal and civil law appears to me to have a direct bearing on Supple's case, in which the crime is, after all, a *constructive* one, and therefore of a complex character—he intended to kill one person and accidentally killed another, without any intention to injure either the victim whom he had in contemplation or the person so killed—which imports into this case a novel feature, calculated to embarrass a jury.

"There were two elements essential to constitute the crime of murder in this case:—1. The act of firing. 2. The continuance of an intention to shoot Mr. Smith at the moment the prisoner fired off in the struggle with Washe. The accidental character of the discharge of the pistol was one of the points of defence, and was made the subject of a special finding by the jury, although subsequently held by the Court to be immaterial. The jury, in all human probability, considered that the subject of the special finding was the material issue in the case, and accepted the learned judge's summing up (erroneously, no doubt) as a direction to them to pronounce the prisoner guilty of wilful murder, with liberty to them to find (as calculated to qualify that verdict) that the act was accidental. The collocation of the expressions 'guilty' and 'accidental' would naturally lead the jury to infer that these terms were used in reference to the same subject matter—as if that were their view, they must have intended their verdict to be one of manslaughter, as killing cannot be wilful and at the same time accidental. I would therefore suggest that it is not only possible but probable, that the only material question at issue—viz., whether an intention to shoot Mr. Smith had ceased to exist in the mind of the prisoner when the pistol went off in the struggle with Washe—was subordinated in the minds of the jury to the consideration of the immaterial question of the shot having gone off accidentally.

"It was for the jury alone to say whether an intention to shoot Mr. Smith was then absent from the mind of the prisoner; and I see no insuperable difficulty to their arriving at that conclusion. Had they answered this question in the affirmative, it would have amounted to a verdict of acquittal, and no tribunal could have reversed it. The question, therefore, is not whether the evidence would have justified such a conclusion if it had been arrived at by the jury, but whether the jury have unequivocally declared that the intention to shoot Mr. Smith was present in the mind of the prisoner when the pistol went off accidentally.

"In addressing your lordship I disclaim any desire to obtrude my opinion upon your lordship or your advisers, nor am I influenced by other than public motives, not knowing the prisoner even by appearance, and having no personal relations with him.

"I would, in conclusion, therefore, on behalf of the unfortunate man who is now awaiting the execution of sentence, respectfully appeal to your lordship, in the hope that your lordship may, under the circumstances, be pleased to take a merciful view of his case, and exercise Her Majesty's prerogative of mercy in his favour, or take such other steps as to your lordship may seem fit.

"I have the honour to be your lordship's most obedient servant,

"R. D. IRELAND,

"Temple-court, Melbourne, Oct. 6, 1870."

In the meantime petitions had been prepared, and were extensively signed in Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Castlemaine, Sandhurst, Malmsbury, and Heathcote, praying for a commutation of the sentence. In Melbourne alone 3,132 signatures were appended, and the Ballarat, Castlemaine, and Sandhurst petitions were each signed by nearly 300 persons. These were presented on Friday to the Governor, and the subject was very carefully considered by the executive. After several hours deliberation, it was announced that it had been determined to "reprieve the prisoner, in order that time be afforded for the consideration by Her Majesty of the prisoner's petition, that certain points of law in the case may be submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." In the course of the evening this decision was communicated to Supple by Mr. Ellis, the acting-sheriff. Supple seemed considerably relieved by the announcement, and remarked that he was glad for the sake of his sisters that he had been reprieved, and was not so eccentric as that he wished to be hanged. Of course, Supple will now be treated as a prisoner awaiting trial. He was at once removed from the condemned cell, and the leg ons which he had worn since he was sentenced were taken off.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.—The *Cross Gazette* takes the following account of the life of her Royal Highness as Homburg from a private letter:—"Our Crown Princess has now been here for four weeks. Her sister, the Princess Alice of Darmstadt, often comes with her children to visit her. At such times the sight of the family excursions from the old Castle is very pleasant, as there are then 11 children together, and they are all very lively. Several of them lately rode out on donkeys, and two pushed a chaise, behind which was drawn by two small horses, and in which some of the children were also seated. The Crown Princess is exceedingly simple in her tastes and manners. She herself carries refreshments in a basket to the patients in the Lazareth. She has had everything there arranged in the most excellent manner. She has had the beds covered with white sheets and coverlets, and neat curtains put up. By her order flowers are placed in the rooms, and a concert was given by the band of the Kurhaus, on which occasion the wounded were carried in their beds into the court of the barracks. She has caused several old servants of the old English marchioness to be summoned to visit her. She has also visited the wounded Major S. and the Landrath, to the latter of whom she intrusted presents for the male and female attendants on the wounded, with whom she converses in a very friendly manner. Her youngest son is very like his handsome old grandfather, the King; it is always a pleasure to see him, he is such a splendid child. The Crown Princess beyond all doubt possesses a great deal of energy, and she is fond of simplicity and good order. The Fire Guard here desired to place a guard of honour at the Castle, but she refused the offer with thanks. She arrived with her children in a carriage."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LONDON, 21ST OCTOBER 1870.

Now that the great war has fallen into what may be called its dull stage, and cessation lovers cannot read details of bombardment and slaughter, our own little social affairs interest us again. In the crash and din of Woerth, Strasbourg and Sedan, the fall of a dynasty, and the elevation of a mob, internal grievances and dissensions passed unheeded. I believe a sensation murder of the deepest Miss Braddon type would have scarcely been noticed; I doubt if even a second Mordaunt case would have stirred us. Even the first Minister of the Crown, abasing himself to receive a deputation of the Beales-Odger-Bradlaugh kind, calling upon him to recognize immediately the French form of Government, though it kindled a burning indignation in the breasts of a vast majority, was suffered to go by with a groan of disgust. To be sure, after the appointment of Beales to a county court judgeship, one ought not to have been disgusted at any thing; but you see there is in the lower depth a lower deep. But now there is a comparative cessation of hostilities, that we are getting quite *blasé* about the information "another balloon left Paris yesterday"—(and, unless Gambetta is pitched out on his return journey, I don't know what we shall do), that even the lies of the Ministers of the Interior fail to excite us,—by the way I have quite an affection for that gentleman, for the same reason given by some anonymous individual to his friend, "I likes you, Bill, you are such a —— liar,"—now that we are, in fact, waiting for the cannon's opening roar against the doomed city, we have leisure to note the little distractions that just ruffle the surface of *our* quiet lives. And I should say that the refusal of the Middlesex magistrates to renew the dancing licenses to the Alhambra,—the retirement of Mdlle. Colonna and her troupe from the busy scene, and "the depriving of their bread," as the *Telegraph* feelingly puts it, of some 150 young ladies,—is just now causing the most excitement in certain circles. The gigantic door-keepers at that place of amusement, partly bullies, partly another thing I will not write, and wholly blackguards, who in their gorgeous uniform used to strike unsophisticated maidens (there have been such there) with awe, now lounge about the entrances with gloomy visages, and an evident neglect of their personal appearance betokening a sad change. I chuckle complacently over their misfortunes, nor am I much disturbed about the "bread" of the 150 young ladies. I think that their "bread" will be secured to them. I may be wrong, but I have an idea that they will eat the new potatoe and the early pea in the coming Spring, before many very honest ladies and gentlemen will be thinking of doing such things, only as the *Telegraph* must 'gush' about something, why not over a ballet girl? Neither am I concerned about the many "highly respectable" persons who have embarked their money in the Alhambra concern, snug, virituous citizens and go-to-meeting Puritans, who have been making nice little dividends out of the short drapery of the unfortunate Colonna, the great popularity of Mdlle. Pitteri, and the indecent posturings of the Parisian quadrille. I think the Alhambra has been over-shooting the mark for the last two or three years, and the management has only itself to blame, if the law has come down upon them somewhat hard. I am no purist, but it is impossible to disguise the fact that the exhibitions in the way of dancing were becoming each year more marked by a degree of license, both in dress and deportment, unknown to us but a short time ago. Other places, theatres and music-halls generally, were not behindhand either, but the Alhambra kept ahead in pandering to the taste of the day, and that same taste of the day has not improved, or else the Colonna and her kind would not find their popularity what it is. I am not going to enter into the rather abstruse question as to what the taste of the day is, whether that ought to lead theatres and other places of amusement, or whether they ought to give the law to it. All we know is that things are tolerated now on the stage, or in a music-hall, which would not have been allowed ten years ago. That is a fact too patent to deny. The march of civilization and progress has upset some old-fashioned notions of propriety among the other greater things it has swept away, the tone of good society is relaxed, and we cannot expect the classes below it should not be imbued to a greater degree. One remarkable, and I venture to think regrettable, circumstance is the fondness of women for spectacles of a fast kind; their strong desire to see every thing that is to be seen, exhibiting itself in going to places formerly considered *defends* to ladies. Two or three years since it was the fashion to make up parties, large and small, to go to Cremorne. Now ladies are extremely anxious to see what goes on at the Alhambra, and sit out a rather strong ballet without emotion. "The Parisian quadrille," was just *un peu trop fort* for them I believe; but more than one lady of my acquaintance has given me broad hints of how much they should like to go "on the quiet" to see the Leicester Square spectacle—hints which I have been slow to take. I never liked going to Cremorne with them, and I am sure they had no business in Leicester Square. But of course I would not say so for the world, for that would only make them more determined to go. It is, however, a curious change in manners and ideas that a few years ago we witnessed, when young girls and their mothers sit side by side looking at a spectacle that appeals directly and intentionally to the animal passions, and consider it "very nice" and "awfully jolly." Formerly we erred in the opposite extreme. I remember when, at Her Majesty's Theatre, numbers of well-meaning people used to leave directly the opera was over, and would not allow their daughters to see the ballet on any account, and in those days, too, there were real dancers gifted with the true poetry of motion,—Duvernay, Fanny Elsler, Cerito, Lucile Grahn, &c.,—to all of whom no one in these degenerate days is able to hold a candle. That was downright prudery, for the ballets then were beautiful spectacles, full of pantomimic action of a very high order, and dancing was an exquisite art. No such gross vulgarities as the can-can, or the Parisian quadrille, could have been tolerated. Certainly, our amusements have not improved in one sense. We need but scan the columns of *The Era* to find where and in what we take our pleasure. "The champion can-canist" quotes criticisms from the *Morning Post* which show that the C. C. leaves very little to the imagination, and a whole column sets forth the attraction of female gymnasts, the demand for whom seems very great. A host of minor can-canists, scared by the decision of the magistrates with respect to the Alhambra, have taken flight to the country, and date from provincial Crystal Palaces and Temples of Harmony, where they excite us by descriptions of the crowds they draw and the "enthusiasm" they excite. The Colonna and her troupe have taken refuge in Liverpool I believe, where they will doubtless be found during the ensuing races there, appealing, and not in vain, to the "enthusiasm" of the stable mind. Miss Ester Austin, an old offender, regrets that she has been obliged to throw up a highly lucrative engagement at the Metropolitan Music Hall, but informs us she has been received with open mouth with open arms. It will hardly be believed that the war has brought out the vocal talent of the Music Hall, and some gentleman has actually written a song, called "The Mitrailleur!" After that "Napoleon's Footman out of Work" must be a very tame piece of vulgarity, though "the livery for the character cost £15." *Apropos* of this, the *Pall Mall* said the other evening a good and cutting thing. It surely was needless, it remarked, to have spent so much money on the livery when "an equally appropriate suit might have been made out of the back numbers of the *Daily Telegraph*." This was charming and made me almost forgive it for (again the "gentlemen for gentlemen" conduct) inserting the letter from M. Max Pol, with an account of the Emperor Napoleon's large investments in foreign securities, and omitting to insert the speedy contradiction of it from His Majesty's Secretary that followed. There is nothing like the gentlemen's journal for doing the dirty thing, as I think I have remarked before.

But to return to our amusements. If the Alhambra exceeded the bounds of decorum, there was an establishment in the north of London, called Highbury Barn, which never had any bounds of a decorum, common decency, or any thing else. The worthy proprietor had introduced a can-can there of peculiarly atrocious character, and how the police had not made a report of it before, I am at a loss to conjecture. The proprietor pleaded hard for mercy. He had been, poor man, in perfect ignorance of the real nature of the performance, having been ill in bed, &c., &c., but the magistrates were inexorable, as with the mass of petitions from the neighbourhood of the Barn, praying for the repression of the place, they were fully justified in being. It was the resort of the "gents" of Islington and the City Road, the roughs of King's Cross and the vicinity, and from the police description of it, the style of the dancing, &c., it must have challenged rivalry with any thing in Paris or New York. But its dancing license has not been renewed, and one den the less will be found among the dark spots of the modern Babylon. The proprietor, one Mr. Giovanelli, writes complaining letters to the sympathizing *Telegraph*, and is of course an injured martyr, with no thought of wrong. As I said in my last, I certainly was not aware that it was part of the duty of the police to be the judges of what is right or wrong, moral or immoral, but they certainly deserve praise for suppressing, though late, this little iniquity. But "the gents," old and young, are inconsolable, and it is whispered that the Holborn and the Argyle are quaking in their shoes. Not but what these places are conducted with as much decorum as far as I can judge, as their peculiar features will allow, only it is evident that Colonel Henderson and the Force mean business, and a general over-hauling of our morals is going on, or, rather I should say, a stricter looking after our morals and the decencies and proprieties. And I was much struck last night in seeing the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, which has been lately brought out at The Queen's, how very easy it is to enjoy a play beautifully mounted, and in which, apart from its poetry, there is much room and scope for spectacle, with no other adornment than the legitimate business of the drama may require, and with an absence of anything meritricious in the details. The mounting is very good, though in places severe, when compared with that more gorgeous revival at the Princesses under Charles Kean's management about ten years ago, but I am not sure it is not in better taste. There is a ballad of fairy elves chiefly composed of young girls and children who move about to Mendelsohn's exquisite music, more like fairies would be supposed to do than ballet dancers, and neither toss their legs higher than their heads, nor are conspicuous for an absence of clothing. The scenes in Titania's Bower are beautiful, and except that Titania retires to rest with more leg exposed than one sees in private life, or than my friend, Mrs. Perkins, quite approved of, there was nothing to take exception to. The *mise-en-scène* was very good without overwhelming us, and we could enjoy the play and the music without being distracted by a too gorgeous display of lime light and tinsel. It was not overlaid in fact by ornament, and the management deserves much credit for their not pandering to the modern taste for show, glitter and splendid women." In the latter respect, indeed, they erred on the plain side, and if some of the ladies could have spoken their parts with a little more appreciation of the author's meaning, it would have been better. But still it was on the whole a very satisfactory representation of an exquisite poem, and I was glad to see the house a crowded one and the audience attentive. Mr. Phelps played *Bully Bottom*, and though he lacked some of the unctuous humour of Harley, whom I saw last in the part, he was very effective in the scene with Titania, and in the subsequent one where he has been restored to his original shape. The undecided manner in which he passed his hand before his face and over his head, as if fearful to find the ass's head and ears still on, was very comic. I have not been able to go and see Miss Bessie Alleyne yet, but I am told she does *Katherine the Shrew* creditably.

We are looking forward to the Cambridgeshire, and anticipating the win of *Adonis* who has come to-day to 5 to 1. He certainly looks very like real good business, and now that "*Frivolity*, who I expect has been tried and found a nonstayer, is gone back in the betting, I do not see anything but *Not Out* and *Pedlets* to cause his stable alarm. The latter has Heath House and a great weight of metal at his back, but Heath House favourites do not always pull it off, and this year we know nothing of his form but from private trials. We have seen *Adonis* come up the Cambridgeshire Hill in the Oatlands Plate last week, and I hope to see him do it again next Tuesday. Lord Falmouth and Mathew Dawson have separated, I am sorry to say, and Lord F.'s horses are, all going to his brother Joe's. A difference of opinion as to how *Wheatear* should have been ridden last week led to it, Mat, who is a peppery little fellow, taking umbrage at some orders his Lordship had given Tom French in contradiction to Mat's own. He therefore begged Lord Falmouth—as that implied want of confidence in him—to remove his horses, and after some consideration Lord Falmouth has determined to send them to Bedford Lodge. So Joseph Dawson has a large stable now; there nobody goes down but the Dawsons. Then Mr. Merry and Wood have had a split, and the former will find some difficulty in getting so good a servant. It is not every one who will like to take charge of Mr. Merry's horses and get no thanks for their pains.

The mail goes to-night by a new route, Brindisi, and Marseilles is for the present abandoned. I presume this will make a difference of a couple of days in transit, perhaps, though hardly so much. I am amused by seeing that Victor Hugo has declined the suggestion of the Government to leave Paris by balloon, and go and stir up the provinces by his rhodomontades. The provinces must be past praying for, if such stuff as he has been uttering since his return to France is required to stir them. I like the old fellow's, "No, I thank you," to the balloon proposal though. He says his special mission is to devote himself to Paris. He evidently is not as mad as I have believed him.

—*Pioneer.*

ARMORDUS.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes on Oct. 21:—

"Miscellaneous art and theatrical gossip mentions that Mr. Robertson, the author of *Caste*, *Ours*, &c., is writing a drama founded on some of the events of the war, and that Mr. O'Connor, the scene painter, has gone to Sedan to make sketches for the purpose of illustrating it on the stage. Mr. H. J. Byron has two plays, which are shortly to be produced—one is called *The Last Shilling* at present, but the copyright of the title is claimed by Mr. Saville as having been once used by his father, and possibly the name will be changed. The other piece is not yet baptised. Mr. Morris, the author of *The Earthly Paradise*, has the fourth and concluding part of that poem in the press, and it will be published before Christmas. Two of its divisions are called *The Golden Apples*, and *Bellerophon in Argos*. Mr. Boucicault, who has been staying with his wife and family at Brighton, has just returned thence full of health and vigour, and has characteristically rushed into print to demand that the prices of all the theatres should be immediately lowered. In this crusade (for the first time in his life) I think *he will have the* public greatly with him. Seven shillings for a stall is becoming a shade too extravagant, even for the wealthiest. He cries out for more theatres, which is natural, he being a play-wright; lower prices and more competition—also equally natural perhaps, now that he is no longer a manager. He says that Niblo's at New York, with one shilling and two shilling charges, returns 22,000 a week, which is certainly more than any London theatre pays. We are undoubtedly in a position to try the experiment. The number of theatres has almost doubled during the past ten years, and they still increase, and fresh ones are still building. He says that half the theatres are constantly empty, which is very true; but unfortunately the public will not go at any price, where the entertainment is bad, and will pay anything to go if they like it; so many wealthy people are there now-a-days, which makes one fear for the success of his projected enterprise, that he has our good wishes. Madame Celeste is about at last to retire from the stage, which she has adorned pretty nearly for half a century. Benjamin Webster has given up management also at the Adelphi, and has accepted an engagement as an actor under Mr. Chatterton, at the Princess's, that gentleman having become lessee of Drury Lane, the Adelphi, and the Princess's for the season, a proceeding which should ruin him, if anything can. A fairy comedy is in rehearsal at the Haymarket, written by Mr. Gilbert, the author of the 'Bab Ballads.' A company has been set afloat this week under not too promising, or at any rate too performing, auspices, for the purpose of setting the Exhibition building of 1862 at Muswell Hill afloat once more. This edifice, removed from Kensington to a delightful site north of London, at a place called Wood Green, was intended to be a rival Crystal place, but it has never succeeded. The Railway Company opposed the scheme from views of their own, and the building grounds have gradually been falling into decay. The site is a splendid one, the grounds about it are very fine, and nothing is wanted but patronage to make it succeed; but that the present company will make it popular is very doubtful indeed."

THE RESULTS OF INTERVENTION.

(IMAGINED.)

We are abused right and left for not having interfered on one side and on the other.

Suppose we had interfered, then, on the side of France, and suppose we had interfered on the side of Prussia.

First suppose we had interfered on the side of France. What then?

The British fleet would have helped the French fleet in doing so much harm to Germany as the French fleet has done. It would have helped the French fleet to do nothing.

The British army might have gone to the Rhine, where it would have shared the fate of the French.

Our newspapers would at this moment be all moralising on our forgetfulness of the couplet telling what happens to

"Those who in quarrels interpose."

Our principal families would all be in mourning; to the emolument of the advertising Messrs. Magpie, and others drapers.

We should be in for heaven knows what multiple of the income-tax; perhaps for a fractional increase of the tea and sugar-duties.

We should have made an eternal enemy of Germany.

We should have deserved the gratitude of France.

France and Germany would have made peace over our heads, and then what mutual arrangements they chose, not minding us, if not combined against us.

Now suppose we had interfered on the side of Prussia.

We might, to be sure, have stopped the war; and the French nation would now be crying "To London!" But, if the war had gone on:

Our military contingent would have been a drop in a sanguinary ocean.

Our navy would have fought the French. We should have sent some of their iron-clads to the bottom, and they would have sent some of ours, to no purpose whatever as regards influence on the war.

We should be in for both a heavier income-tax even, and a heavier butcher's bill than we should have incurred by interfering for France.

France, having recovered from defeat, afraid to assail Germany again, would immediately try to regain her lost "*prestige*" at our expense. She would have Waterloo to avenge, and Paris besides. She would invade us, or try to, instantly; and serve us right.

In the mean while our Prussian friends would laugh at us, and leave us, as they did in the Crimean war, to fight our own battles.

If we had interfered on either side, we should be much worse off than we are.—*Punch.*

PLEASURES OF MEMORY.

GETTING well into the middle of telling a good story, and then utterly forgetting just the very point of it.

Going more than twenty miles some fine morning to be married, and remembering when at the church that you have left the ring behind you.

Remembering an hour too late the appointment that you made to meet your rich and highly promising old uncle, who hates to be kept waiting even for five minutes.

Forgetting quite the name of Mr. Oiley, your new rector, and addressing him in company by the name of Mr. Bawler, whom you afterwards remember as a dissenting preacher.

Returning from a "call" party about three o'clock, a.m., and suddenly remembering that you have left your latch-key behind you on the dressing-table.

Remembering that you forgot to take that bill up yesterday, and recollecting how your credit suffered when a similar accident occurred a year ago.

After wasting a fine appetite at home upon hashed mutton, remembering that you have been invited to a banquet at a hospitable house, where nine times out of ten you feast on real turtle.

Getting through successfully the first verse of a song, and then completely forgetting the remainder.

Having just posted an urgent begging letter to a friend, suddenly fathinking you that you have spelt his name wrong, and feeling pretty sure that this is likely to offend him.

Recollecting, on your way home after supping at your club, that you promised to return and have an early dinner, and escort your wife and your wife's mother to the play.

Remembering, too, the row they made the last time you forgot them, and the rather costly visit to Regent Street and Bond Street, which you had to pay by way of expiation.

Going fifty miles from home for a day's snipe-shooting, and when half way there remembering that you have left your gun behind you, and have quite forgotten to pack up any shooting boots.

Just as you are knocking at seven o'clock precisely at your friend Jones's door in Kensington, recollecting that you were to dine with your friend Smith, at Clapham.—*Punch.*

PRINTING IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—One of the editors of *New York Observer* is making the tour of the world. Here is a brief sketch from Shanghai, which shows some of the difficulties of book-making in China:—"On entering the printing establishment, I was confronted with a series of amphitheatres, in the interior of each of which stood a compositor; and I saw at a glance the immensity of the work which every one who learns to read or speak or print the Chinese language has to encounter. Each one of these amphitheatres was what printers call a case, containing, not twenty-six letters as in English printing offices, but more than six thousand different characters of types, and with the combinations that are made, more than thirteen thousand. I do not much wonder that Chinese adhere to their old method of engraving every thing on wood that they print, for I should be very loathe to attempt to hunt up many letters or words on any of the six thousand boxes that I saw before me. And yet this mode of printing is a great improvement on the old."

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

MR. VERNON HARCOURT, M.P. for Oxford, in addressing the electors there on Friday night, Oct. 14, spoke of the approaching marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. He said—"It so happens that the young nobleman who is fortunate enough to have secured the affections of the Princess is a great personal friend, and, indeed, a relation of my own. I happened to be staying at the house of his parents at the time the announcement of the fact—though then a secret—was first made. I happen, consequently, to know that it is a marriage of the purest affection; and I am sure that a matter so interesting, both in its political and its historical importance, is one which will secure the hearty sympathy and approval of the English people. That a daughter of the Royal family should be bestowed upon a subject of the Crown is an event which I believe has not happened in the history of England for 200 years. I do not believe there is any man in England who will regret that the Crown should be guided by a wise policy, and thus have brought itself into a more close and immediate relation with the people of this country."

The *Observer* says—"It is expected that Parliament will be asked to present the Princess Louise, on her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne, with the same dowry as that granted to the Princess Helena on her marriage to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, namely, £30,000, and an annuity of £6,000." Although precise data has yet been announced for the marriage, it is understood that the nuptials will probably take place about the first week in February. The interesting ceremony will most likely be celebrated at Windsor Castle."

The *Law Journal* says—"There is one criticism upon the Royal Marriage Act, 12 Geo. III., c. 11, which may be made, and which seems to us to show that the Act must be amended at a future date. The only descendants of George II. exempt from the Act are "the issue of princesses who may have married, or may hereafter mar